among the judges. We have been inclined

just may be compelled to resort to.

This year the subject was this:

Yale had the choice and took the nega-

tive. According to the Boston Herald's re-

port of the debate, "Yale's argument was

scattering, hesitating, and wandered from

the point of issue." Even if this was the

case, Yale need not be ashamed. Most of

the arguments that we have seen against

the present method of electing Schators

The Official Trust in New York.

tions concerning public employees, shows

how this State inclines to aid in estab-

lishing the great system of consolidation

that is now seeking so widely and effec-

tively to put down competition.

will be raised throughout the State.

for minor products like shoes or sugar.

He was President of a large tobacco factory.

the story is told by the St. Louis Republic:

have furnished him with several millions

political parties are "bostile to free institu-

tions and the liberties of the people." A few

days ago Mr. Jones's friends made a vain

attempt to have the Republican primaries

name him as the Republican candidate for

Not Learning, but Faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- SER! I note in

your issue of May 15 a report of a sermon by

Dr. Savage, in which he gives ere lit to psychical

research for proof of immortalit. Is it not an

except the Word of God? Frederic W H.

Myers, as quoted by Dr. Savage, says: "There

has declared war on the Trusts."

with Col. BRYAN.

Holy Ghost? Boston, May 17.

Not Criticism, but Upbuilding,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg

to state that my resignation of the office of Secretary of State of Porto Rico was not forced

upon me by Gen Davis, as has been stated, on

upon me by Gen. Davis, as has been stated, on account of the commission intrusted to me by the Spanish Bank, which has a large number of Porto Ricans among its stockholders. I had made preparations for a triu abroad on account of ill health, when I received the aforesaid commission from the Spanish Bank, and for both these reasons I presented my resignation to Gen. Henry, who granted me a leave of absence, instead of accepting it. Upon the arrival in San Juan of Gen. Davis I rejeated my plea to him, and I was asked to give up the commission from the bank. I informed Gen. Davis attact my principal object in taking the trip abroad being to get a rest and regain my health, I could not alter my plans. On this account only Gen. Davis granted me my petition to resign my office, assuring me that it was with no small degree of regret that he did so. New York, May 18.

election by popular vote."

of Yale's.

to suspect sometimes that the college tak-

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication saish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

# Perpetual Franchises.

A system of taxation like the Ford bill wipes out the argument against granting perpetual franchises. With the complete power of exacting rental for franchises the community's share in the profits of their operations will be as great with the franchise granted in perpetuity as though it had been granted for a term of years. Any franchise for supplying light or heat

or power or locomotion can be safely granted in perpetuity when franchises are taxed. How discouraging, though, to the undertaking of enterprises for such purposes is franchise taxation? That must depend upon the amount of the tax.

### Old Wine and New Bottles.

The Richmond Times, which is resolved to be a Democrat without being a Bryanite, makes every day pathetic efforts to perfect its impossible task. It sees and says that times are good, that money is abundant and business is booming. "Therefore," it says very truly, "free silver is not the issue that it was in 1896, for thoughtful men have opened their eyes to the fact that the evil prophecies of 1896 have not been fulfilled." The Bryanites do not admit the prosperity, or, if they do, they assert that it is an illusion or a mere temporary con dition. No permanent prosperity for them until the Crime of 1873 has been avenged. The Richmond Times, forgetting that it must stand on its head if it wants to see things as the Bryanites see them, declares that "the time is ripe for all true Democrats to meet each other in the spirit of conciliation, harmonize their differences and stand shoulder to shoulder together upon any old-time Democratic platform."

Any old-time Democratic platform! Any old-time Democratic ghost! The old-time Democracy is practically dead, and it is not any more alive in Virginia than elsewhere. "true Democrats" are the Chicago platform Democrats. There are millions of them; there are only a few of the oldfashioned kind. The Democratic party is a flerce, wealth-hating, radical socialistic party. The little minority that agrees with the Richmond Times is animated by a respectable but feeble conservatism. The ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy are not not going to seek harmony with the one-hundredth. The members of the minority can get harmony by accepting the Chicago platform, but, as Mr. BRYAN says, "if they want to come back into the Democratic house it shall not be for the purpose of throwing out those who are in

the house." The Democrats who want an old-time Democratio platform can have a little party of their own, but if they want to belong to the Democratic party they have get to put up with the new-time Democratic platform.

# Surveys of Reservoir Sites.

Although Congress refused at its last session to begin the work of building water storage reservoirs for the irrigation of arid States, it long ago authorized and provided the means for surveys of the sites for such reservoirs, and an interesting document compiled by the Interior Department shows how far this work has progressed.

It began over ten years ago, in 1888, with the appropriation of \$100,000 for investigations and for the selection of sites for reservoirs, ditches and canals, while the next year \$250,000 was set apart for the same objects. This work was done by the Geological Survey, which prepared Iralnage maps exhibiting streams, the elevations of catchment basins and other hydraulic details, while it also measured the flow of rivers and estimated the cost of dams.

In Arizona the principal reservoir surveys have been on the Gila and its tributaries, although private enterprise has made them on the Sait and the Verde. In California they have been within the high Sierras around Lake Tahoe and on the headwaters of the Truckee, the Stanislaus, the Tuolumne, and the Merced; in Colorado, on the headwaters of the Arkansas; in Idaho, on the Snake and its tributaries and on the Blackfoot : in Montana, largely on the Sun : in Nevada, on the Truckee, Carson, and other streams flowing from California; in New Mexico, on various rivers and creeks; in Utah, on Bear and Utah lakes, and on the Sevier and its tributaries.

These investigations have shown that a great proportion of the arid lands never can be irrigated at a profit. The natural conditions are not favorable in some cases, and hundreds of sites pointed out to investigators have been found unsuitable for reservoirs. The most common drawback is that too high a dam would be required; again, for a basin of sufficient capacity the length of dam is sometimes too great occasionally the foundations are not good; or there may not be enough water shed. On the other hand, in storm regions there may be dangers of overtopping and washing away a dam of earth by a cloud-burst, just as in the Johnstown flood, and in such cases there must either be enormous wasteways around the dam, or it must be built of masonry, like the Sweetwater dam in California. Finally, when built, the value of the reservoir may be destroyed by great quantities of silt brought down, and hence methods of disposing of this must be adopted.

The leading hydrographic basins now proposed, for which estimates have been

made, are as follows: Upper Missouri Basin, for Montana and North Dakots -- Sun River system .. Upper Missouri Basin, for Wyoming: also Platte Basin, for Wyoming and Nebraska, including Sweetwater and La-Platte and Arkaneas basins, for Colorado and Kansas, including South Platte res-

ervoir, \$500,000, and Arkansas Diver. 1,000,000 8500 000 Bio Grande, for Colorado and New Mexico, Including Puerco and Pecos rivers .... Colorado River drainage, for Arizona-

ueen Creek reservoir Balt Lake drainage, for Idaho and Utah -250,000 Bear Lake system Columbia River drainage for Idaho-Snake River system

250,000 Columbia River drainage for Oregon-Wallawalla, Malheur and Owyhee rivers .... 250,000 Columbia River drainage for Washing-Interior basin dramage for Nevada-Don-250,000

ner Lake and Humboldt Biver. California drainage-Kings, San Gabriel 500,000 and Santa Ana rivers ....

\$5,000,000 Capt. CHATTENDEN has recommended that

voir construction by Congress is ever begun. of the central figure a faithful representa-In Montana and North Dakota ten reservoirs were examined, and one of them has been built, at least in part. The Twin Lakes reservoir in the Colorado and Kansas system is also under construction. In the Colorado River drainage a reservoir at the Buttes has been planned at a cost of over \$2,000,000; but the Queen Creek reservoir, at \$221,000, is a substitute. The Blackfoot River site is excellent, and with a dam fifty feet high 2,060 acres could be flooded; while Swan Valley, in the same Idaho system, could be made one of the largest reservoirs in the country, with a dam 100 feet high across its narrow gorge. The Columbia River system is very favorable for storage, with its many lakes, such as Keechelus, Kachess and Clealum on the Yakima, and Bumping Lake on the Naches. In Califor nia the most pressing needs are probably on the headwaters of Kings River and, in the southern part of the State, in the high mountains from which the Santa Ana and San Gabriel flow.

Congress, however, has not yet made up its mind that reservoir construction belongs to it. Perhaps it would be willing to convey these reservoir sites and all now arid lands that might thence be irrigated to the States and Territories as an inducement for them to undertake the task.

# Mr. Depew and the Ford Bill.

We assume that the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW, expert in affairs, particularly those of railroads, has been correctly quoted as saying that the Ford Franchise Tax bill, if applied to all electric roads as it is proposed to apply it to the New York Central, would drive out of businessevery country trolley line in the State. Mr. DEPEW argues that the rural trolley lines, which barely pay for operating expenses now, would be destroyed by the imposition of taxes under the Ford bill. THE Sun will without criticism other than explanation, afford our junior Senator an opportunity to reëxamine his remarks.

It is very evident that the franchises of country railroads which are in the financial condition Mr. DEPEW describes, have little or no present value, and as they are, by the Ford bill, only to be taxed on their present value, they will escape taxation altogether.

The scheme, also, which representatives of the railroad companies seek to substitute for the Ford bill to wit a tax on the gross receipts instead of upon the value of the franchise, would work most unjustly in the case of the little companies Mr. DEPEW speaks of. For them there is practically o profit in the carriage of passengers at the present time. In other words, it costs the whole fare to transport the rural passenger. Yet such companies would have to pay the same percentage of their gross earnings to the State as companies would to whom on the carriage of each passenger there is a profit of one-half or one-third of the amount received. Of course, the large and profit able companies do not wish to crush the unprofitable companies in the thinly populated portions of the State. They have no such object in view. But the 'nigger in the fence" is exactly here; the injustice of taxing the unprofitable companies to any large percentage on their gross receipts will be so apparent, and it will be so plain to the public, that any great tax on those receipts is confiscation, that the percentage of gross receipts will be fixed by law at a very small figure. Thus the profitable companies, instead of paying a fair tax on the value of their properties. the same as other taxpayers of the State are compelled to do, will get off with a charge which, in their cases, will be but trifling in comparison to the actual profits they make, though in gross amount it may seem large.

The Ford bill embodies a proposition harder to assail than many high authorities in the practice of the law pronounce it to be.

# The lows Candidate.

Gen. DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON IS highly esteemed by his associates in the House, and he is a man worthy of both respect and affection. With a temper that sometimes sputters like the Devil's Frying Pan, he is amiable even when testy. His intense partisanship is of a sort peculiarly exasperating to unbelievers, yet his political opponents persist in liking him in spite of his best efforts to provoke. A homely manner of speech and an apparent crudeness of ratiocination do not conceal the big stock of common sense which nature and long experience have bestowed upon him. While the General does not exactly belong to the fine old Roman type, no impartial judge of human nature probably would fail to class him at least among the fine old Carthaginians now in public life.

The solid qualities behind the superficial aspect of this Iowa statesman are such as to make him one of the notable figures in Congress. He has been sixteen years in getting to the front. His record of continuous service is one term longer than Mr. HOPKINS'S, and two terms shorter than Mr. Tom REED's. In the last Congress his station was among the half dozen foremost Republican leaders; he held the Chairmanship of the Judiciary, and was a member of the Czar's Cabinet-that is to say, the Committee on Rules. A vigorous orator and a picturesque personality, Gen. HENDERSON commands attention wherever he goes. He is a one-legged veteran of the war for the The crutches he carries are his badge of courage and honor. When he arises on his remaining leg to speak, peo-

ple who know him listen. We infer that Gen. HENDERSON must be regarded as a formidable competitor by the friends of other Western candidates for Speaker. Some Western newspapers are already attacking him, and campaign literature in the form of anti-Henderson circulars has come to our notice.

The first of the charges against Gen. HENDERSON is that he said once in the hearing of young Mr. WILLIAM E. BARRETT of the Boston Daily Advertiser and other Congressmen and citizens that American hams for export ought to be inclosed in wrappers striped and starred to resemble the American flag. We understand that the friends of Gen. HENDERSON deny that he ever advocated the use of the flag as a ham wrapper. It does not seem to make much difference whether he said it or not. If he said anything of the kind, his obvious intention was to emphasize his conviction that American hams are something for Americans to be proud of, and not to insult the banner in defending which he once lost a limb. Whatever may be thought of the good taste of Gen. HEN-DERSON'S suggestion, supposing he really made it, everybody may be sure that he was as innocent of disrespectful purpose as was the early German artist who, in paint-

ing the Last Supper, was impelled by con-

tion of a fine Westphalian ham. The second campaign charge against the Iowa candidate for Speaker is less ridiculous, but perhaps no better founded. He is accused of lack of sympathy with the policy of expansion, which has now become the policy of the American people. It is said that he opposed the war for the liberation of Cuba, and that as lately as March of last year he was declaring in Congress his personal preference for what is now styled "small Americanism."

We have looked up the speech of Gen. Hunderson's that gives color to this charge. It was delivered in the House on March 8 when the \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defence was being debated. It was s eulogy of peace, such as any old soldier of approved courage might properly make. It was the expression of convictions probably entertained at the same time by some of those who figured later among the most vigorous and efficient prosecutors of the war, and promoters of expansion.

This speech is so brief, and so much importance seems to be attached to it now in the Western canvass for the Speakership, that we print here the greater part of Gen. HENDERSON'S remarks on that occasion:

"Mr. Speaker, I have read of the elder days of the republic. I live in the better days of the republic. The lesson of this afternoon is a beautiful one for our country. In the elder days there were Tories. I fear a Tory would be thrown out of this ball this That is my judgment. I do not believe that war is banging over the American people. In this repub-lic our great aim abould be for peace.

"The truest patriot is he who secures and keeps peace for his people. \* \* The young man who o-day pledges 'all the vigor of his early manhood for his country ' commands my respect, but I do not

"I have had letters from my people wanting us to take Cuba, to punish Spain. I simply write back that no international law makes the United States the regulator of the wrongs of earth. Gop has writen no motto on the banner of our country that de mands of us the regulating of the wrongs of other countries to their people. We all aymosthize with the liberty-loving and fighting Cubane, but they are the citizens of another Government. So long as that mention to before us I follow the advice of Wash INOTON, recommending that we mind strictly ou own business.

But if they touch the rights of this country or dare to lay unholy hands upon our territory or our rights, then I, too, become a 'fighting Quaker,' and will join the vigorous manhood of my young friend who spoke. But let us not lose our heads while our hearts are beating. He can fight beat who keeps his blood the coolest. He can seem his people best who

thinks most before striking.
"This Administration, President and Cabinet, are
as loyal as any man on this floor, and I claim no pore for it. This Administration will look before it eaps. This day's work and to-morrow's will teac the Administration that when a leap is needed the will have the country back of them, and to a man." Gen. HENDERSON did not then believe there would be war, and he said so. He did

not want war, and he said so. But he voted for the fifty millions all the same. Events marched on, and Americans awoke to a new light and a new era in the history of their country. Is there anything in Gen. HENDERSON'S speech of fourteen months ago that is inconsistent with perfect loyalty to the present policy of his party and of the nation? Is there anything which proves that he ought to be classed now with the SCHURZES, ATKINSONS and GODKINS?

If there is, Gen. HENDERSON of Iowa certainly ought not to be chosen as Speaker of the Fifty-sixth House.

# The Troubles in Idaho.

That the situation in the Cœur d'Aléne egion is still considered grave may be inferred from Gen. MERRIAM's call for two more troops of cavalry, to be stationed at Burke and Mullan. This, however, seems to indicate only wise precaution on the part of Gen. MERRIAM rather than fresh strength in the riotous element. At Wardner, where Gen. MERRIAM established his headquarters, all remained quiet at latest accounts, and nearly four hundred persons were still kept in custody.

Indeed, it was only in deference to the wishes of the Governor of Idaho that Gen. MERRIAM called for additional troops. His despatch shows clearly that he has acted | Christ, should try to find it in every other place throughout strictly in support of the State authorities, and this he was bound to do. The Governor had a right, with the open and dangerous violations of the law that had already occurred to call upon the national forces to aid him. This course was advisable from the unruly character of much of the mining population and from the fact that Idaho had done her part in sending troops to our volunteer army. In putting Shoshone county under martial law the Governor also acted clearly within his prerogative.

Although, therefore, Gen. MERRIAM has been at the pains to inform the War Department, in answer to local criticisms. that he has simply aided the Governor, the explanation was hardly needed. Experience has shown that the intervention of the regular forces, in exigencies as serious as that of Idaho, is not only the promptest and surest method of restoring order, but usually the freest from bloodshed, as the experience of the Cour d'Aléne district has

# The Debate of Yale and Harvard.

Naturally the indoor debates between Yale and Harvard don't interest nearly as many persons as their outdoor debates. The blood more stirs to see a boatrace or a football game than to see a syllogism run down. The world is so made. It will not cross the street to see HEBBERT SPENCER and will break its neck to get a peep at the horse that won the Derby. Yet the college debates are heard by considerable audiences. They are reported at length in the local newspapers. The victory in them is eagerly sought by the colleges. This may be some consolation for the remarkably forlorn persons who believe with the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON of Brookline that football is the curse of the colleges. the parent of war and the ruin of the republic. It may help to convince the doubters that considerable reading and writing is done at Princeton and New Haven and Cambridge. The process doesn't require to be encouraged and nursed by cheers and diabolic noises as the college games do, but it is going on, quiet and healthy.

Harvard was very fortunate in debate at first, but for three successive years Yale floored her. Much subtle inquiry was made as to the causes. The philosophers drew parallels between the athletic and the intellectual performances of the two colleges. Yale had better "team work"; Yale had better coaching, and so on. was to consider too curiously. So far as we have followed the debates, the lot of victory has seemed to depend largely upon the subject and apparently somewhat on the caprice of the judges. One or two years the Yale men seemed to be quicker in taking up unexpected points, or rebutting arguments, while the other fellows with their solemn set speeches were less nimble of wit. This year the same thing was observed of the Harvard men, and they won. But it may happen that the Wyorking basin should lead off, if reser- | siderations of local pride to place in front | there are one or two magnificent mugwumps |

THE CRIME OF THE SOUTH. The Negro's Politics Is the True Beasen for

ing the side which has the honor of being the Lynchings. supported by these superior creatures TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : would not be likely to lose. Not that they dently Mr. F. F. Crawford of Fort Meade, Fla. do not mean to be fair, but it is hard for does not read THE SUN regularly or closely anybody to separate the merits of the argu-If he did he would not have made such an ment and of its presentation from the egregious blunder as he has made in his artimerits of the causes. A jury of farmers or cle in to-day's Sun in charging me with utter mechanics might be better than the cultiing an untruth in respect to the causes o ynchings at the South, and in stating that I vated men now selected as judges. For have tried to give the impression that more such a jury might get more nearly the real negroes are lynched for political reasons than effect of the argument and judge the merits for rape. Now. I haven't uttered an untruth of the arguers without the over-refinements in respect of this matter, nor have I tried to such as the judges in their anxiety to be give the impression that there are more negroes lynched for political reasons than for rape, but I have shown conclusively from the record that there have been more negroes " Resolved. That the present method of electing lynched for political and other reasons than United States Senators is preferable to a method of

for the specific crime of rape. The President of the Roanoke College, Virginia, Mr. Julius P. Dreher, in his able article to THE SUN a few days ago showed that of 127 lynchings last year only 24 were for rape or suspected rape or complicity in it. and that the other 103 were for murder, theft, &c., and

the other 103 were for murder, theft, &c., and two were admitted cases of mistaken identity. How does Mr. Crawford of Fort Mende. Fla., secount for this discrepancy?

The Richmond Planel, one of our very best race papers, publishes from week to week a list of these lynchings, with the crimes for which victims were lynched. Between Jan. 5, 1897, and Jan. 5, 1898, 333 pegroes were lynched in various parts of the South. The causes assigned for seventy-nine of these lynchings are variously stated to be murder, defending themselves, wanting a drink of soda water, nothing, barn burning, injuring a white man, troublesome "nigger," and talking too much. In this list I count only twelve victims who suffered for the crime of rape or attempted rape. They are lynched for stealing, talking back to white men, and for other trivin offences, which can be shown by the record if Mr. Crawford insits upon it.

Mr. Crawford cannot excuse the South for its bloody work in butchering and roasting negroes by charging that these crimes also take have been scattering, hesitating and wandering. We would not detract from the glory of Harvard's triumph, but we opine that the actual foundation of it was the soundness of her thesis and the weakness The Eight-Hour law, just signed by Governor Roosevelt, perfecting the regula-

ploody work in butchering and roasting negroes by charging that these crimes also take place in the North, and that white men are lynched as well as negroes. I challenge him to point to a single lynching of white men in any state in the North that exceeded in barbarity and brutality any of the recent outrages in Georgia.

and brutality any of the recent outrages in Georgia.
One does not need to read between the lines of Mr. Crawford's defence of mob law and lynching to discover that his objection to the negro is his politics, and this logical (?) Southerner gives himself "dead away" when he asserts that "as long as a political party (pre-New York has made a sort of trust in the commodity of labor, not for the benefit of its own mass of population, but for the benefit of the few who happen to have obnegro is his politics, and this logical (?) Southerner gives himself "dead away" when he asserts that "as long as a political party (presumably the Republican party) gives the negro offices over the white man and holds him as an equal for the purpose of getting his vote, just so long these crimes will be committed and just so long will he be punished for his crime by being lynched, be it in the North or South." Which means that so long as the negroes of the South support the Republican party in that section they will be lynched whenever and wherever it is safe to do so. "His crime" consists in being a Republican. Mr. Crawford is in error, however, when he says that "he, the negro, will be punished for his orime by being lynched, whether it be in the North or South." The people of the North are more enlightened, more civilized, and have a higher regard for the majesty of the law than the white persons in the South for whom Mr. Crawford speaks. They are not so intolerant in the North as to lynch a man for voting as he pleases, and I don't believe that they would roast one for rape or sitempted rape. There have been many brutal crimes committed all over the North by bad men, but they have all had the benefit of trial by jury and have satisfied the law's demands. The same cannot be truthfully said of the South, and Mr. Crawford knows it.

JOHN EDWARD BRUCK. tained employment from the State. The State has, to a certain extent, fixed the price of labor, not low, so that the State may purchase more cheaply, but high, thereby paying more for the article needed than it is compelled to pay. And the State does this, confessing the hope that as a result the price paid for labor by private employers When the State thus sets out to raise prices in the most important of all commodities, it can scarcely surprise any one when private companies seek to fix prices Col. Mose Wermore of Missouri has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President by some of his admirers. The specialty of Col. MosE is abhorrence of Trusts.

dong came the Tobacco Trust. The rest of "His partners wanted to sell out, but the sturdy Colonel was opposed to Trusts. His company was To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I read making big money and he was making a big salary with much interest the varying views of the in addition, every one was happy and he wanted to persons, Northerners and Southerners, who t well enough alone. Finally he was forced to sell use the columns of THE SUN as their arena in by his associates and he made the Trust pay him discussing the negro lynching question in our \$15,000,000 for the property, which sum was sev-Your correspondent, F. F. eral millions more than it was worth. Since then he Crawford, whose letter is printed to-day, says: Crawford, whose letter is printed to-day, says:
For a man to fully understand the negro he must
live in one of the Southern States where the colored
population is as great as or greater than that of the
white. I do not say they are all bad or all brutal in
their instincts, for I have seen negroes who behaved
themselves a great deal better than the average
white man, and you will find that a negro of this
kind is treated as he deserves. I have never seen a
negro who has been in slavery who was not polite
and respectful and with whom I would be afraid to
trust a white woman, but the new generation of
negroes are a different class of people.

I have twice within the past thirty years vis-Col. Mosz stands on his record. He can atford to wage war against the Trusts. They has injured Trusts to that extent. He has forced the foe to contribute to its own discomfiture. Col. Mosz would look well on the ticket Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo says that

trust a while woman, but the new generation of negroes are a different class of people.

I have twice within the past thirty years visited and travelled over the West India Island, Jamaica, and only returned thence a few weeks ago. That island has a population of some 648,000 negroes and only about 15,000 whites. There are no ravishments of white women there by negroes, and no lynchings of negroes for that or any other crimes. Negroes are employed in the public service there and feel the importance of such service, and are not killed or burned out of their homes because they hold public office. They are all descendants of slaves, and therefore "a new generation of negroes." A more respectful, peaceable, good tempered and politic population is not to be found anywhere under the sun. Will some of the controversialists on this bitter and embittering topic set forth the reasons for this wide difference of conditions and temperament between, say, the negro topulation of Georgia and that of Jamaica in their relations to their white neighbors and vice versa?

ALBANY, May 15. astounding thing that a man, or men, paid to preach salvation or immortality, through Jesus

## Much Philosophy in Little Space. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since eading the reply to your correspondents in

this morning's Sun, I am impelled to ask the

First-If the tucked in napkin at table is a reach of good taste, why, by the same token, is it not vulgar to use a finger bowl? Does not this adjunct of the dinner table also imply that one has been uncleanly in his eating? Secondly-I would like to know why another

correspondent on the same page qualifies him-

secondly—I would like to know my another correspondent on the same page qualifies himself as an "end hog"? Isn't a man all kinds of a hog whose first weapon of defence against a woman is the imputation that she is old and single? And, by the way, does the single woman hold a monopoly on bad temper and spite-fulness? (This I ask merely out of curiosity, having a vague idea that, at some time during my life, I have met a married woman distinguished by the same characteristics.)

Thirdly (and this by way of protest)—Don't you think we might invent a list of opprobrious littles for special application to the mean specimens of the human kind, instead of so generally labelling them as animals, "warious"? If a man is particularly low and disreputable we call him a "dog" or a "cur." Why libel the dog? If a woman is spiteful and vindictive she is termed a "cat." By comparison, isn't pussy a decent citizen? Again, If a man has a temper and manners calculated to out-class him, he becomes a "hog" or a "bear." If he is stupid or silly he is an "ass." while a foolish woman is a "goose" or an "old hen"—and so on intefinitely.

Having a great regard for the so-called on Indefinitely.

Having a great regard for the so-called "dumb animals," I dislike to see them "put upon" in this way. What's the matter with a

"dumb animals," I dislike to see them put upon "in this way. What's the matter with a reform on this point?

A READER OF THE SUN,
who is neither a tucker-in of napkins, an "end hog" nor an "old maid."
NEW YORK, May 17.

# christ, should try to find it in every other place except the Word of God? Frederic W. H. Myers, as quoted by Dr. Savago, says: "There is no such thing as death." Ezekiel says: "The soul that sinneth it shall die." Paul says: "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." In Ecclesiastes we read: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might: for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest." David says: "For in death there is no remembrance of thee; in the grave who shall give thee thauks?" Faul, in Timothy, speaking of Jesus, says: "Who only hath immortality." And again, in Romans, speaking of God who will render to every man according to his deeds, he says: "To them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for giory and honor and immortality, eternal life." Mr. Savage is leading his congregation straight into Spiritism, and it is the teaching of such men as he and Drs. Briggs and McGiffert that is responsible for Spiritism, Christian Scienos and other errors; faith in the Word is destroyed, and in despair people leave the churches and try first one ism and then another: in an endeavor to find vitai religion. I praise God that "He that believeth on the Son of God hat the witness in himself:" which the scientific critic, who is nothing more than that, can never have. These men have apparently arrived at the position of another class of apostates of whom Paul says: "And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lis." The greatest trouble with professing Christians is that they rely on great brains and great acholarship for the Interpretation of God's Word, when all that is needed is an honest, believing, prayerful heart. "If any ot you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and unbraideth not; and it shall be given him." Paul says: "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called, that no flesh should glory i Divorce Law of Massachusetts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the remarriage of divorced people,

allow me to show how this State, more liberal in the matter of divorces than New York, deals rith marriages made in deflance of its own TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It canno law. In this State the law is that the marriage hinder God's truth taking root in the hearts of of any person or persons in another State, who of any person or persons in another state, who left this State to evade the marriage laws, shall be null so far as this State is concerned.

Had New York such a law, the wise provisions of its divorce law would stand for something. And, speaking of divorce, it seems to me that you are wrong in assuming that divorce will not be made harder to secure in this country than it now is. In my online the tendency of the times is the other way, and would respectfully submit that the recent action of the South Dakota Legislature and the popular outbreak over the Sloane case are evidences of this tendency. the people because a few leaders run up against Gol's mysteries and beat out their brains trying to solve miracles which they can brains trying to solve miracles which they cannot now and never will discover. Never was the Bible so read and loved. Millions upon millions of copies are sowed broadcast in the world. Never were the precepts and example of Jesus so lived as to-day.

Let Mr. Charles A. Briggs sail away. Let Dr. Yan Dyke step down and out of the ministry. "God's truth is marching on," and there are far more pertinent and important subjects than their critteisms to think about. There is the matter of divorce, for instance. It is a menace to society, and the scandalous affair lately among the four hundred should give an illustration for thousands of pulpits for sermons on "thou shalt not commit adultery."

Ithaca, May 12.

Mabel. Keley.

doney.

I will say, however, that the more liberal slement in the Catholic Church seems to favor the granting of absolute divorces for infidelity, and while the Church does not sauction it, it BOSTON, May 10. JOHN CLAY CRITTENDON. Sunday Golf.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-

cently published book entitled "Landmarks of Old Stirling" (Scotland), among many other

euriosities extracted from the records of that ancient royal burg the following is given; i. e. I quote exactly as given): Gut.F. 20th January 1603. The qubilk day compeirit Donald Patoun James Yung Servand to Christopher Lamband Audro Neilsone son to Thomas Neilsone quha be thair awin confessioun is fund to have pro

niat Sabboth. So after a lapse of nearly 300 years we find a similar spirit prevailing here. Why not also retain the repentance spectacle, which no deubt would result in a greater "prophaning the Sanboth" than the sin (?) repented of? MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 15.

phaned the Sabboth be playing at the golf and

hairfor are ordainit to mak public repentance the

A PHENOMENAL WAR.

America's Marvellous and Splendid Achievenents in the Spanish-American Conflict-The Administration of the Army Better Than History Knows-The Dea the Canned Meat—Facts for the Milesites.

From the Philadelphia Press. The Spanish-American war won for this ountry a consideration and respect from the world at large which it had not enjoyed before Under the influence of personal pique, political design and sensational journalism this hus and cry about beef, even in well-meaning minds, has obscured the truth concerning the war and its conduct. On this account a brief review of some of the salient facts of the late war is timely.

The first call for 125,000 volunteers was is sued April 23, 1898. That call was completed in forty-one days, on June 4. Within two weeks, on June 17, the Fifth Army Corps sailed from Tamps for Santiago with 19,431 officers and men. Its work was accomplished, the full surrender of the Spanish forces secured, and the reembarkation of the conquering forces for the United States was begun Aug. 7 and completed Aug. 24, just seventy days from the date of its sailing from Tampa. No such results could have been achieved without vigorous direction and energetic action. The aggregate number of our troops in the

war was about 275,000. Their service has covered a year, from May to May. During this period the deaths from all causes at home and abroad, in camp and in field, in hospital and in battle, were 6,190, or 2% per cent. Compare this mortality with previous tests. The aver age strength of the Union forces for the first of the civil war, during which there was little fighting, was 276,371, and the loss by death was 19,159, or nearly 7 per cent. The Americounting both regulars and volunteers, numpered 100,454, and the deaths reached 12,896 or nearly 13 per cent. More than 11 per cent. of the whole army died of disease, and in Gen. Scott's campaign the losses from disease exseeded 33 per cent, of his effective strength All experience has shown that war in tropical regions involves the greatest risks; but there has been no war, whether in tropical or temperate climes, where the loss from disease, eaving out all the casualties of battle, was proportionately as small as in the Spanish-American conflict.

The whole war with Spain was fought on Spanish soil. Every soldier who went to the front had to be transported across the sea. The whole 275,000 had to be carried long distances on land. All this was managed with scarcely a mishap. Of regulars 17,728, and of volunteers 17,667, in all 35,395, have been sent to the remote Philippines, while 6,336 are en route or under orders, and in the arrangements for this great movement there has been no flaw. Of the nearly 5,000 that went to Manila on the three steamers, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, under Gen. Lawton, only two losses were reported, and both of these were by accidental drowning.

In the prosecution of the war many millions

have been handled and disbursed by officers of the War Department and army, and in all these transactions there has not yet been a deficiency of a dollar. Nor has there been any charge of jobbery in any of the operations incidental to the movement and equipment of these great forces. Mistakes have been alleged, and nothing short of infallibility would have gone through such vast and hurried operations without some mistakes; but nobody has pretended that even the mistakes were anything more than errors of judgment. No imputations of dishonesty have been made. all the clouds of dust the war has gone from its beginning to the present time without any

accusation of venality.

The one serious reflection in the report of the board of inquiry upon any officer of the War Department is the criticism upon the Commissary-General for buying 6,847,174 pounds of canned beef. This purchase is procounced excessive and unjustifiable. In view of the comparative newness of that ration the tirely fair there are some other aspects of the case which ought to be considered. With 275,-000 men in the field the entire quantity of canned beef purchased amounted to twenty five pounds per man. The ordinary consump tion of meat in Philadelphia or in any of our cities is twenty-five pounds a month percapita including women and children, so that the total purchase of canned beef—a purchase that would last for years, if need be-was less than one month's meat consumption of the army. As a matter of fact, only about 10 per cent. of

the canned beef bought was sent to Cuba. There was enough bacon furnished for the Santiago army if not a pound of canned beef had been used. The purchase was presumably made upon the assumption that it was necessary to prepare for a war of some length. make preparation for every contingency would have been culpable. More than 75,000 volunteers were enlisted who never left the United As events turned, they were not needed, but does anybody criticise the precaution of having them ready? Would any responsible authority have been justified in proceeding upon the theory that the campaign would be limited to seventy days, and that it was unnecessary to make any provision beyond? Could anybody have assumed that Spanish forces of more than 100,000 in Cuba would lay down their arms and that the war would close with only 19,000 American troops landed on the island?

These points are suggested, not to dissent from the report of the board of inquiry, but to show that it did not err on the side of leniency to the War Department or any of its officers. They touch the only issue where its criticism falls directly on the department. There was not a single break in the whole march of successes from beginning to end; there was not a failure at any point; there was no delay in the immense transportation; the rapidity of movement and action on sea and land was unequalled in war records; the equipment was complete; the loss was unprece-dentedly small. These are recognized facts, and they could not be facts if there had not been a vigorous and effective administration. Undoubtedly the system of staff or ganization, which is a matter of law, is de fective, but these defects have belonged the system ever since it was created by Washington and Hamilton, and, notwithstanding them, the energy and force of the department placed a quarter of a million men in the field in about sixty days; armed. uniformed, equipped and ammunitioned them : transported the necessary numbers across the sea; fought the one decisive campaign in less than a month, or in only seventy days from embarkation to return, and did all this with less loss than has been sustained in any other war, and without the charge of a dollar dishonestly spent.

As Gen. Merritt, the most competent of all witnesses, said: "The Secretary of War had bureaus under his control not as well fitted as they might have been, but the Administration has come through it all to the satisfaction of all except a few malcontents." On the facts above competent and candid witnesses, judgment of the War Department may confidently rest.

> Notes from All About. From the Scandia Journal,

Some person or persons feloniously entered Ed E.g's restaurant Friday evening by use of a key, with which they unlocked the front door. From the Scrunton Gazette

Wes Punches has broken the record this week by shipping 1,200 dozen of eggs. From the Blue Rapids Times James A. Death is not writing crop insurance poli-

Hop Shivers of Winfield has announced himself is a candidate for a county office. From the Topeka Capital,

From the Marshall County News Joba Jones of the bank of Beattie was attending to business matters at the county seat Tuesday.

Leak & Cork is the name of a Colby firm. Duff &

Repp are in business at Newton.

BICYCLES AND MORALITY.

Expert Detective Testimony from Chicago for an Indianapolis Clergyman.

From the Chicago Tribune. W. W. Reynolds, pastor of the Brightwood Methodist Church in Indianapolis, has asked Capt. Colleran of Detective Headquarters for answers to two questions. They

Has the introduction of the bicycle had any effect upon the morals of the women who ride

"If so, in what manner has it done so?"
Capt. Colleran does not claim to be an expers upon matters pertaining to wheeling, but he gave his views in the following answer to the letter:

gave his views in the following answer to the letter:

The Rer. W. W. Reynolds, Pastor of Brightseed Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianspolis, Ind.:

Drass Sir: Your letter of in quiry addressed to me, asking if the use of the bicycle among the women has affected their morals in any manner, is at hand. I must confess that I am not an advocate of the use of the bicycle among women, when viewed from a morality phase. Women of refinement and exquisite moral training, addicted to the use of the wheel, are not infrequently thrown among the uncultivated and degenerate of both sexes, whose coarse, boisterous and immoral conduct is constantly seen while riding along our streets and boulevards. Many there are, doubtless, who escape the contamination, though the contagion be ever present. Again, many of our women bicyclists wear shorter dresses than the laws of morality and decency permit.

"From these facts I must certainly consider

dresses than the laws of morality and decemby permit.

"From these facts I must certainly consider the adoption of the bicycle by women as detrimental to the advancement of morality, nay, even its stability. I have always entertained a deep sympathy for the hosts of noble and honorable indies who, while riding their blorcles, are frequently associated with women whose morality will not stand investigation and whose conversation is coarse.

"Luke P. Colleran, Chief of Detectives."

### Baseball and Bullets. From the Chicago Inter Ocean

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 15.—Lovers of the national game will be interested in the follows ing reference in a letter from Lieut. Palmer D. Sheldon of the First Regiment, South Dakota Volunteers, with MacArthur's brigade in the Philippines, to a game of baseball, played while buillets from the rifles of the insurgents were whistling over and about them—the first instance on record where the national game was played to the accompaniment of Mauser bullets:

played to the accompaniment of Mauser bullets;

"Everything has been very quiet along the
front, but some of the regiments have had
front but some of the regiments have had
little skirmish now and then. Our orders are
not to fire unless attacked, and it is hard on
the boys to keep from starting when they see
the enemy only eight or nine hundred yards
away. " They (the insurgents) shoot
very high, which is a good thing for us. It
has rained off and on the last three days, not
very hard, but enough so as to make walking
difficult. Our company played a game of ball
the other day with the company on our right,
Company G. and beat them 11 to 7. This is
right on the firing line, and I could not help
think how funny it was to play ball when every
once in a while a builet could be heard whistling over our heads. The Mauser builet has a
very ugly, mean sound—something I will never
forget if I live to get home."

### A Six-Masted Schooner, From the Providence Journal.

From the Providence Journal.

The building of a six-masted schooner is now assured. Capt. John G. Crowley lof Taunton, Mass. managing owner of the Crowley fleet, will build this vessel at once. The Crowley fleet, will build this vessel at once. The Crowley fleet, will build this vessel at once. The Crowley fleet now comprises the achooner. John B. Prescott, a five-master, the largest schooner in the world the great 3,000-ton four-master Henry W. Cramp and the four-masters Sagamore and Mount Hope.

The new six-master will be 300 feet on the keel, 340 feet over all and 420 from end of spanker boom to end of jibboom. She will carry 5,500 tons of coal, and with ordinary fortune will pay large dividends.

The cost of this new marine wonder will be about \$100,000. The shares have all been subscribed, having been taken up with a rush.

The six-master will be built by H. M. Bean of Camden, Me. who launched the John B. Prescott last January. She will be completed in June, 1900.

### California's Bean King. From the Chicago Record.

Prom the Chicago Record.

Dixie Thompson is the "boan king" of Callefornia, and down in Ventura county he has a ranch of 7,000 acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of beans. There were 15,000 acres planted there last year, which produced 1,000 carloads of beans. Three hundred carloads were shipped from Santa Barbara county, the product of about 5,000 acres. They tell me that 138 distinct varieties of beans are grown in Ventura county. They are sown and cultivated in the same manner as corn, and are harvested by special machinery, which cuts the vines close to the roots. The vines are then raked into windrows, piled into stacks and are thrashed by steam-bower machines, which are also specially contrived for the bean business,

# Paid \$10 for a Kiss Her Husband Stele.

Upon a charge of planting a kiss on the fair cheek of Miss Nellie Parr of 1600 North Washington streat without first asking the privilege and against her will, George Lewis, a barber, was fined \$10 and costs yesterday by Justice Grannon at the Central police station. Miss Parr said she is 17 years of age and employed in a store on North Gay street. Lewis was in the store Tuesday as a prospective customer, and while she was showing him articles on one of the upper floors she claimed he put his arms around her neck and kissed her. Lewis denied the charge. Mrs. Lewis was very much prosetrated when the fine was imposed, but paid it and left the station house with her husband. From the Baltimore Sun.

# Saw the Gravity of the Question.

From the Circeland Plain Dealer. A keen-witted fellow was brought down to be Court House to receive the rights of citia

the Court House to the control of the court House what you know about geography. Let me see what you know about geography, "said the Judge. "Supposing you and Mr. Blank waiked straight down to the lake and started neross it, going due north, where would you land?"

"On the bottom," said the candidate recognition. Promptly, He got his papers.

# A Dove Tale.

From the Baltimore Su

From the Baltimers Sun.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., May 15.—Mrs. Haslup, wife of Mr. Louis P. Haslup, a former member of the House of Delegates, is the owner of a pet pigeon which has developed remarkable appreciation of music, if not real musical taient. He is specially fond of the piano and organ, and never fails when a lively tune is played to perch himself on the instrument to hear it. More than that, he invariably how and sways his head like a baton to keep time to the tune, and utters a regular and well-modulated coo as his audible contribution to the entertainment.

Good Reason for Brevity.

From the Prison Missionary, Published by Prisoner No. 2409 in Cell 138, Oregon Penitentiary. Do not write long letters, leave out all un-

necessary words, as the prison supposed to open all mail matter. William Waldorf Astor Gives His Reason

### for Leaving America. From the Pall Mall Magazine In America my great-grandfather's life and char-

eter have been distorted and caricatured until only an odd travesty survives. By the press, in particu-lar, with the exception of a few serious journals, be has been continually derided and reviled with that spirit of pure malignity which pursues the successful man. It is not democratic to climb so high. The value of such criticism may be estimated by what transatlantic newspapers say of one snother in the heat of their occasional rivalries, at such

times each can be trusted to tell the unvarnished truth about the other, and it is not infrequently made to appear that there exists no ampler copious ness of meanness and vulgarity, no grossor exhibition of ignorance, no coarser profanation of private life, of modesty, of the defenceless or of domestic sorrow, than fills the columns of these lepers white

And yet, such is the infirmity of our nature, that it is difficult for an individual to disregard the depressing influence of an habitual atmosphere of personal abuse. I remember when a lad hearing my father say of some of the most virulent of these attacks: "It is enough to make one wish to abandon such a country!" An opinion I subsequently learned to share. William Walbour Arron.

# A New Prophet of kion.

From the Chicago Times Herald, Dr. Hirsch Massliansky, the Dwight L. Muc ty of the Jewish people of this country, arrived in Chicago yesterday for a month's stay, during which time he will talk in favor of the Zionistic movement to Chicago audiences. "The Jew has been a tramp for centuries," said Dr. Massilansky yesterday after-noon, "and it is within the reach of the American Jews to win everlasting credit with their race by buying from the Turk a land where the weary toller and the weak and disconsolate may rest in peace and quiet. The new Zion is certainly in eight, and it will be due to the work and to the enterprise of the

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Sir: Will Bugg and Will Mugg have just renewed their subscriptions to the Freeno Republican. CHESTER H. COWELL FRESNO, Cal., May 11.

American Jows that it will be brought about." Old Subscribers.